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AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JUNE 11, 1980 — RAJAB 28, 1400

East Germany arrests UNESCO aide

EAST BERLIN, June 10 (R) — East Germany today confirmed it had arrested a senior East German UNESCO official, Mr. Percy Stulz, and said he had been accused of spying for West Germany's intelligence service. A spokesman for the foreign ministry told Reuters that Mr. Stulz, head of UNESCO's cultural heritage division, was "urgently suspected of treasonous connections (with a foreign organisation) and serious violations of the laws of the GDR (German Democratic Republic)". Last Friday the UNESCO executive board officially protested to East Germany over the arrest of Mr. Stulz, who was seized while on a visit to East Berlin last March. It complained the East German action violated Mr. Stulz's status as a United Nations official.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Begin removes ban on Al Shaab paper

AMMAN, June 10 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin tonight removed the ban on an occupied Arab newspaper from being distributed on the West Bank, defence ministry sources said. The ministry had banned the Al Shaab and Al Fajr newspapers, both of which support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), from being distributed outside occupied Jerusalem. Al Fajr appealed its decision to the Israeli Supreme Court which has yet to resolve the issue. The sources said Mr. Begin, in his capacity as acting prime minister, decided to relax the ruling regarding Al Shaab. The ban will be reimposed if the newspaper oversteps the limits set by the sources said.

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Apparent revenge against Israel

Commandos wound policeman, explode bombs in Petah Tikva

From combined news agency dispatches

Apparent Palestinian revenge and two bombs exploded in a Tel Aviv suburb. Palestinian commandos claimed responsibility for both attacks.

Damascus, the Palestine Agency (WAPA) quoted a spokesman for the overall command movement in the two bomb attacks in Petah Tikva, about 10 kilometres from Tel Aviv, killed several people. He did not identify the group which carried out the operation.

The pro-Israeli Arab Liberation Front (ALF) said in a statement the attack was carried out by its men "operating within the occupied home-

land". The ALF said the Israelis had killed a number of Arabs after the attack. The commandos were seen safely to base.

ALF said its commandos carried out two attacks named "Operation Al Shak'a" and "Karim" after the mayors of the occupied West Bank towns of Ramallah and Nablus who were injured by car-bombs last week.

ALF quoted the military spokesman as also saying that a commando today fired on an Israeli patrol in Jerusalem, killing or wounding its three members.

As a result, the Israelis arrested a number of "people" for "investigating the attack". The spokesman said. The commandos managed to return to their base, he added.

At Tel Aviv, however, a policeman said the policeman, as not identified, was on his way to work with two other border troops near Herod's Gate when shots were fired from the

stone wall surrounding the city. A bullet which struck the policeman in the stomach was later removed in hospital, and his condition was described as satisfactory, the spokesman said. Police and troops immediately closed off the area and detained scores of Arabs.

Local shopkeepers closed their stores immediately after the shooting, which occurred shortly after 2 p.m. (1200 GMT), Israel Radio reported.

The shooting appeared to be a new turn in the violence that followed the May 2 ambush of Israeli settlers in Hebron, in the occupied West Bank. Last week, bombs attached to the cars of nationalist Palestinian mayors in the West Bank left two mayors crippled. A third mayor escaped a similar attempt on his life.

The shooting in occupied Jerusalem was the third instance in two years in which assailants shot at Israelis in the eastern sector of the city. Last September a Jew from Tel Aviv was shot dead at close range after his car broke down near the Garden of Gethsemane. That shooting occurred after midnight.

In April, 1978, a reserve soldier was shot and killed only several metres from the Gethsemane shooting. Shortly afterward, an Israeli civil guardman took revenge for the murder by shooting into a crowd of Arabs, killing one.

The shooting attacks were exceptions to the delayed fuse bombs which have frequently

been placed in the city by Arab commandos.

Earlier Tuesday police arrested several Arabs after the two bombs exploded in Petah Tikva. There were no injuries or damages in the blasts, police claimed.

One bomb was planted at a military pickup point for soldiers travelling to base, and the second in a trash bin in the town.

Police issued a warning that Arab commando organisations were likely to send letter-bombs to Israelis. "Check all your mail carefully for name, return address and size. If you have any suspicions, report immediately to the police," the warning said.

Arab commando groups in Beirut have threatened to step up their attacks in Israel, in response to the sudden escalation of violence in the occupied West Bank. A police bomb squad detonated a bomb found Monday in the bus station of Ramle, near Tel Aviv.

In other developments:

Nablus Mayor Shak'a, in an interview published in Damascus Tuesday, urged Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories to step up their resistance to the Israeli authorities. He told the Syrian government newspaper Tishrin that Palestinian "freedom-fighters in occupied territory are now facing an advanced stage of the plan to liquidate the nationalist movement and implement the self-rule plot."

Mr. Shak'a was badly injured by a car-bomb in Nablus last week and is now in a Jordanian hospital. Another West Bank mayor, Mr. Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, lost his left foot in a similar attack.

"It is because the self-rule conspiracy is now close to definite failure that the Israeli authorities have stepped up their fascist measures against the Arab population," he said. "I call on the people in occupied territory... to step up their struggle and consolidate their challenge to Israeli occupation."

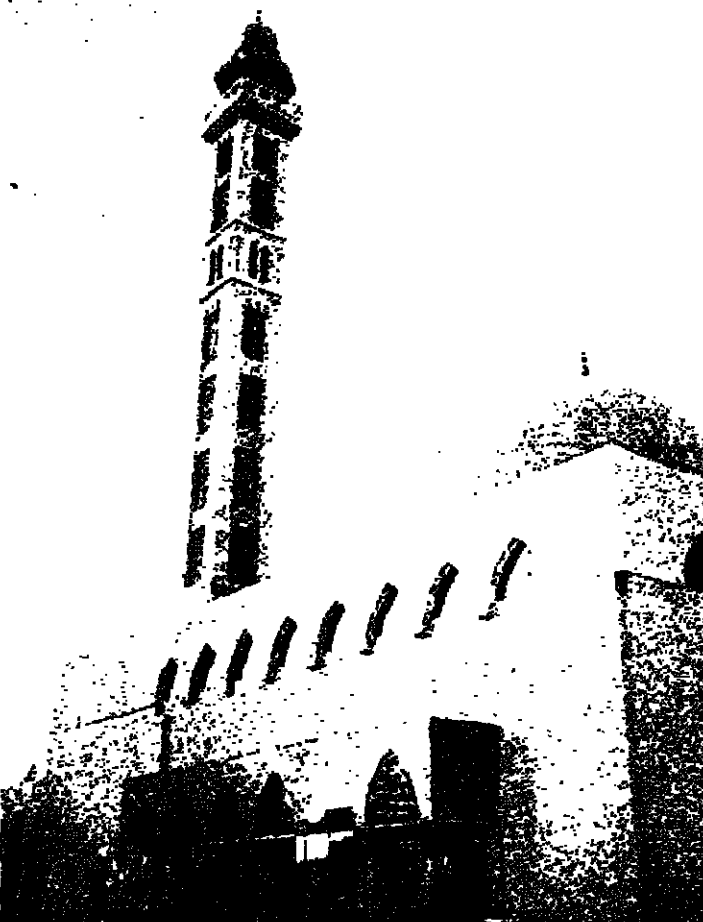
An Israeli lawyer Tuesday said Israeli authorities were not doing enough to catch the attackers who maimed Mr. Shak'a and Mr. Khalaf last week. Mrs. Felicia Langer, representing Mr. Shak'a, said none of his family had been questioned by the police more than a week after the incident. "Their testimony could be useful as they were very close to the car which exploded," she said.

Palestinians have blamed Israeli extremists for the car bombings although no-one has been arrested. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has condemned the attacks and said security forces were carrying out an intensive investigation.

Mr. Khalaf's physician Tuesday rejected an American offer of medical treatment for the Ramallah mayor in a U.S. hospital. "It was appreciated," Dr. Issa Salti, chief surgeon and director of the Ramallah hospital, told the Associated Press by telephone, "but there is no reason for him to go to the U.S. now." Dr. Salti said Mr. Khalaf was recovering from skin graft surgery performed Monday to repair both legs. "He took the surgery very well," he said, adding that if the operation were successful Mr. Khalaf could be released in about two weeks.

The American offer was conveyed to Mr. Khalaf by U.S. consular officials on Tuesday. Both the mayor's family and his physicians turned it down, the surgeon said.

Swastikas and anti-missionary slogans were painted overnight on the walls of the Ethiopian Church and a missionary shop in occupied Jerusalem. Christian institutions in the city also have been the targets of recent attacks by unidentified persons widely believed to be Jewish zealots. Prime Minister Begin has promised a thorough investigation but no one has yet been prosecuted.



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday inaugurated the new University of Jordan Mosque, one of the largest in the country. The J.D. 800,000 construction can accommodate more than 11,000 worshippers. It will also provide the university with additional teaching grounds. See page 2. (Photo by Youssef Al Allan)

OPEC agrees to raise prices, cut crude output

ALGIERS, June 10 (R) — OPEC oil ministers meeting here today agreed to raise their prices and cut oil output, Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said.

He told reporters at the OPEC price fixing session that the 13-state organisation had fixed a new \$32 a barrel benchmark price for crude oil. But he said the timing of increases which individual members would make was left to each to decide, although they were all to do it by July.

He said the biggest exporter, Saudi Arabia may not raise its prices at all in one step. The Saudis are at present charging \$28 a barrel.

Mr. Moinefar said OPEC countries would voluntarily reduce oil output to a total of 26.5 million barrels per day. Industry estimates put present output at around 28 million barrels daily.

Saudi sources said the agreement did not mean that Saudi Arabia would immediately raise

its price, the lowest in the free-for-all pricing spectrum which today's agreement is designed to end.

The \$32 price agreed is the maximum envisaged for Gulf crudes, the sources added.

Saudi Arabia had not committed itself to move to that price, the sources said.

The sources said the arrangement would mean a price increase of two dollars each by Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Indonesia, Gabon and Ecuador.

Iran, Algeria, Libya, and Nigeria would stay at their present levels, already substantially above the \$32 proposed, the sources said.

The increases would mean a rise of 80 U.S. cents in the average price of OPEC oil, the sources added. The current average, following increases in May, stands at just under \$32 according to oil industry estimates.



Libyan Oil Minister Abdul Salam Zeghar, Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi, Algerian President Chadli Ben Jeddil, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Iraq's Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim enjoy a mutton barbecue at the summer residence of the Algerian president on the opening in Algiers Monday of the OPEC conference. (AP wirephoto)

Scotland Yard gives protection to Libyans

LONDON, June 10 (AP) — Scotland Yard today gave unspecified "police protection" to several score Libyan dissidents in London threatened with assassination by Libyan strongman Col. Muammar Qadhafi if they did not return home by midnight.

The move follows a wave of killings of prominent Libyan exiles in Europe, apparently by death squads sent from Libya. At least nine Libyans have been slain in London, Rome, Bonn and Athens in recent weeks.

"We've been keeping a special watch on the activities of Libyan students recently," a Yard spokesman said. Most leading exiles, including onetime officials who defected, have gone into hiding.

The Yard's move followed heightened security measures taken by the Italian, West German and Greek governments to blunt possible attacks on Libyan exiles. The British government last month expelled four Libyans following the April assassination of two leading exiles, journalist Mohammad Ramadan and lawyer Mahmoud Nafa.

Secret document for Venice summit EEC leaders rule out early ME peace move

LONDON, June 10 (AP) — Leaders of the European Community, heeding President Jimmy Carter's warnings, have ruled out any Middle East move that might jeopardise American efforts to resolve the tangled issue of Palestinian autonomy.

A draft being prepared for adoption by the heads of the nine member governments was read to the Associated Press today on condition extracts would not be quoted. The diplomat who did so explained this was because the national origin of the secret document would be traceable.

General content of the declaration, which will be finalised at the community summit talks in Venice, Italy, Thursday and Friday, is that the Europeans are working along these lines:

"The despatch of a special mission to the region to hear the views of all concerned parties, possibly but not definitely mentioning the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The underlying purpose is to promote a Euro-Arab dialogue during what community leaders think might be a perilous vacuum period while the U.S. presidential

election campaign is under way in coming months.

Reaffirmation of a community view that the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people must be realised and that they should participate in the negotiating process. A decision on whether the PLO should be mentioned in this context has yet to be taken.

Alongside that, Israel's right to exist behind secure frontiers also is reaffirmed. In confirmation of that point Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons Britain will not be taking sides on the question of a homeland for Palestinians. She also stressed it was vital there should be no problems between Europe and the United States on the Middle East.

The Europeans have shelved an initial plan to introduce a new resolution into the United Nations Security Council supplementing Resolution 242 of 1967 which set the framework for an ultimate comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace. President Carter has warned any such move would be vetoed by his administration. It is nevertheless, the European intention to revive the idea of a supplemental resolution after the American election if no headway toward a settlement is made by then.

The formal "recognition" of the PLO as the authentic representatives of the Palestinians has been sidestepped. Britain, for instance, has stated officially that the issue does not arise because the PLO "is not a state." However the door has been left open for contacts with the community at governmental or ministerial level, rather than at the level of officials only.

Every effort has been made in the draft declaration to avoid action that would cut across the Camp David process. The submission of new proposals, designed to revive the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy, has been taken into account with officials noting that new talks almost certainly will follow and not precede their conference.

Finally a reaffirmation of another Security Council resolution (338) is likely to be considered for inclusion. It was intended as the culmination of the Middle Eastern peacemaking process, with the Americans and Russians co-chairing a Geneva conference where the peace settlements between Israel and all its neighbours would be diplomatically sanctified.

In Bonn meanwhile, West German sources said today foreign ministers of the European Economic Community had agreed on a Middle East position supporting Palestinian self-determination and opposing Israeli settlements on the West Bank.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the proposal would be submitted to the nine EEC heads of government at their Summit in Venice on Thursday.

According to the German sources, the draft document agreed to by the foreign ministers calls for "a comprehensive role"

by the PLO. The sources said this was in line with the EEC declaration presented to the U.N. General Assembly in 1979.

According to the sources, the draft proposal calls for all parties in the Middle East to recognise the right of states in the region to exist, urge self determination for the Palestinians, supports a "solution of the Jerusalem question" and rejects Israel's settlements policy.

The sources said the nine foreign ministers saw the document not as an alternative to Camp David but as a European "contribution to a comprehensive and just peace."

They stressed that the interests of the United States and Europe in solving the Middle East crisis "are identical."

Meanwhile, speculation increased that the United States would soon announce Israeli and Egyptian agreement to meet in Washington to discuss resumption of the suspended talks on Palestinian autonomy.

The U.S. ambassador to Israel, Mr. Samuel Lewis, who met Interior Minister Yosef Burg, told reporters: "We have all agreed there is going to be a meeting, and we are just discussing the time."

Israel has not announced formal acceptance of the U.S. proposal for a meeting, but sources said the Zionist state agreed last week to send an envoy to the Washington talks. Dr. Burg, chief of Israel's negotiating team, stressed yesterday the talks would be on procedures only, and Israeli newspapers predicted a resumption of full talks in early July.

See EEC summit, page 6

Commenting on one of the thorniest issues dogging the autonomy talks, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Israel would build 10 more settlements in the West Bank, then only enlarge existing outposts.

"The next batch of settlements will be the last settlements. This is the end of our settlements policy," Mr. Begin said in an ABC interview beamed by satellite to the United States. "We will (only) enlarge the population of the present settlements."

Egypt cited Israel's settlement policy as a reason for breaking off the autonomy talks last month. U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, in his first speech on the Middle East, also criticised Israel's settlement policy. "For Israel unilaterally to place settlements on the West Bank and Gaza while negotiations are in progress is contrary to the very purpose of the negotiations — to achieve an agreement all parties can support," Mr. Muskie said yesterday.

Mr. Begin's promise of only 10 more settlements although unlikely to please Mr. Muskie or the Egyptians — was his first public mention of a foreseeable end to settlement activity.

Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, the hawkish chief of the settlement programme, explained later that Israel had planned to raise the numbers of settlements to 85 from the 25 that existed when Mr. Begin took office three years ago. Now there are 75 settlements, Mr. Sharon said.

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Fees: JD 12 a month Course begins next Sunday, June 15. Registration and payment of fees at Haya Arts Centre.

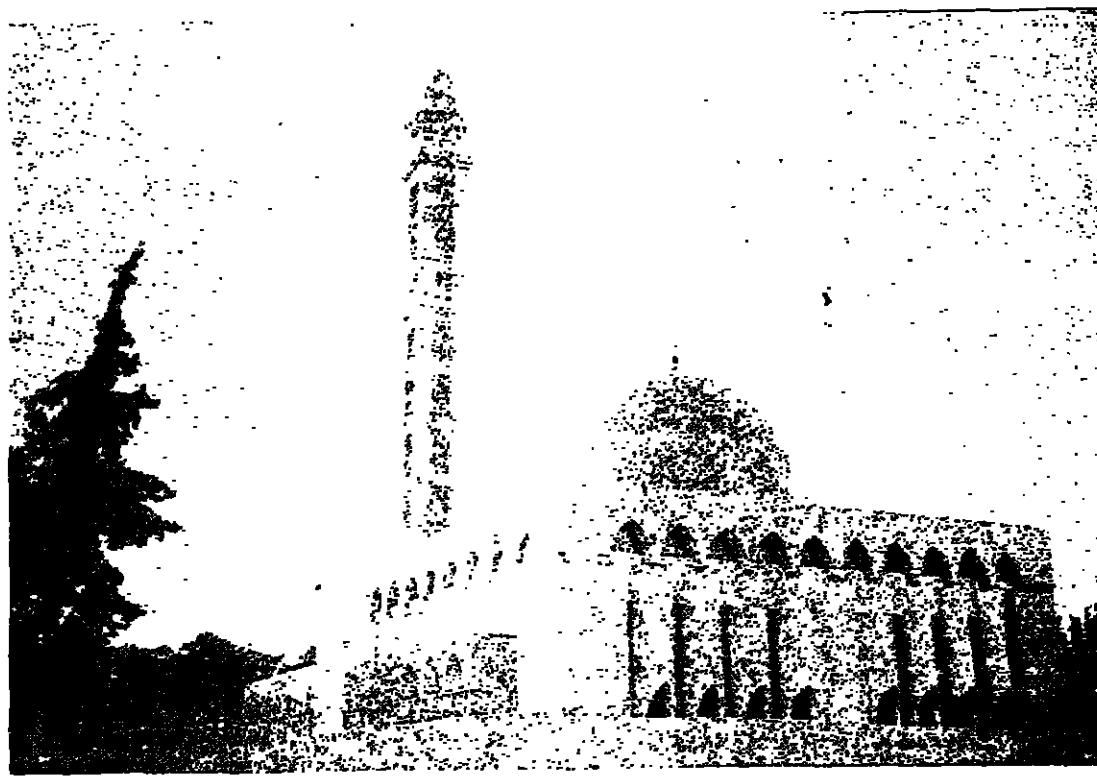
World News Briefs

DAMASCUS, June 10 (R) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Fnuad al-Sayid today called on President Hafez Al Assad of Syria for talks on the situation in Lebanon. Mr. Butros arrived from Beirut in the day as consultations on the formation of a new Lebanese government continued following the resignation at the end of Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss. Soon after his arrival in Damascus, he called on Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaduri who also took part in the meeting with President Assad. al-Sayid said the latest developments in Lebanon and steps so far to establish national accord were discussed. Syria is involved in the consultations on formation of a new government as it has a 30,000-man peace keeping force in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate. Mr. Butros went back to Beirut tonight.

IRUT, June 10 (R) — France has, for the first time, granted 20 scholarships to Palestinian students through the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Beirut newspaper Al Liwa said today. The paper, which has close links with the PLO, said the students would leave for France tomorrow. It quoted a PLO spokesman saying it was a positive step by France and stressed the French government's "confidence in the struggle led by the PLO." Al Liwa said Mr. Louis Delamare, France's ambassador to Lebanon, yesterday entertained the students at his residence and called on them to "serve as an image for the Palestinian people in France so that the number of scholarships be increased in future."

IRUT, June 10 (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation resolved to buttress its presence at the United Nations in the next three summer months with a PLO executive committee member, PLO spokesman Mahmoud Labadi said today. The committee chose four members to rotate the mission, which is prompted by the growing U.N. activity on issues of interest to the Palestinians, Mr. Labadi said. The four nominees are PLO political department chief Farouk Kaddoumi, executive committee spokesman Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizar, PLO information department chief Yasser Abed Rabbo and PLO cultural department chief Ahmad Sudki Dajani. Mr. Labadi said Dr. Dajani, a history professor, was likely to be the first to go to the United Nations since the three other nominees are all tied up with other duties elsewhere. The move would not infringe on the status and position of current PLO delegate Zuhdi Labib Terzi. "The PLO wants to have a stronger presence," according to Mr. Labadi.

IRAN, June 10 (R) — Mr. Abol Qasem Sadegh, the official spokesman for accrediting foreign journalists in Iran, has been missed from his post at the national guidance (information) ministry, a spokesman for the ministry said today. The spokesman said it was not immediately known who would replace him as the ministry's foreign press director. The move follows an open dispute pitting Mr. Sadegh against the National Guidance Minister and the Foreign Minister over accreditation policy and staffing at the national guidance ministry.



The new University of Jordan Mosque.

Europe's move

THE basic difference between the positions of the United States and the European Community on the issue of peace talks is that the Europeans feel it is essential to bring the Palestinians -- who are being kept on the sidelines -- into peace negotiations. In order to do this, some incentive or encouragement must be provided to counter all the disincentives that Mr. Begin has been marshalling to keep them out while their destiny is being forged. The United States, on the other hand, believes it is of paramount importance to keep Israel in the talks, even if that means keeping the Palestinians out -- and everyone else as well.

The EEC countries and the Arabs realise that it is precisely this fawning concern by the United States not to offend Israel which has brought the ill-fated Camp David talks to a halt. For instance U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie told the Washington Press Club on June 9 that the U.S. will "oppose any effort to use the current (autonomy) talks to lay the foundation for an independent Palestinian state." This result the United States can achieve quite easily. To counterbalance this position, Mr. Muskie admonished Israel by saying that "unilaterally to place settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip" runs counter to the purpose of the negotiations and prejudices their outcome. This is a position that the United States cannot or will not back up. Mr. Begin has already replied to Mr. Muskie, telling him to go soak his head.

So the United States ends up denying the Palestinians their fundamental rights but cannot deny Israel the privilege of erecting settlements on Palestinian land. This sort of thing results in a cumulative bias on the part of the United States towards Israel, and has given the Camp David process and the so-called autonomy talks a thoroughly bad name.

Apart from engendering frantic U.S. efforts to head it off, the European initiative points to the need for a new forum and new basis for the talks. The basis must be expanded to bring in all the parties concerned, and there is no way that can be done within the framework of Camp David. If Israel chooses to stay out, that will only mean that Mr. Begin realises that the game is up and he can no longer use the peace talks as a smoke screen for swallowing up the West Bank piece meal. If that happens, it will be no great loss, for Israel might as well not be in the peace talks as it now stands.

On the other hand, the United States might decide to finally use the considerable influence it has with Israel to lead Mr. Begin to a new negotiating table, once it realises that the Camp David process has finally been laid to rest. Of course that probably won't happen until after the U.S. elections are over, but at least in the interim world public opinion will become better acquainted with the realities of the situation and more responsive to just Palestinian aspirations. The Europeans cannot proceed with their peace initiative without having some impact on public opinion in their own countries concerning the shape of a just and lasting solution. Israel's isolation will increase, making Mr. Begin more negative. But that should serve to drive Mr. Begin out of office, which will be for the best. The United States, seeing itself in ever greater isolation for kowtowing to the unreasonable demands of a recalcitrant Israeli prime minister, might be moved to take meaningful action to induce Israel to talk, and to talk sense. Furthermore, it will have European backing for its efforts to extract concessions from Israel, which is now being led by the nose by its own extremists. If we are to have peace talks, let us have real peace talks for a change.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The eve of Al Isra' wal Mir'aj is a reminder to all Muslims about the status of Al Aqsa Mosque and Jerusalem itself. It is incumbent on the Muslims, as this occasion reminds us, to be up to the task of restoring the lost status of Al Aqsa and Jerusalem, whatever the sacrifices.

The steadfast people in the occupied territories who are fighting the occupiers and who are confronting with determination and strength their aggressive designs are, in this way, most fittingly celebrating this occasion. With them, the celebration takes the form of real action and sacrifice with the aim of liberating the sanctuaries and the homeland. This is the path which Muslims should always take, especially seeing that they do possess the human energies and material abilities that enables them to do so.

Muslims have appealed to the international community to move for the rescue of the holy city. Resolutions have been issued denouncing the attack on the city and rejecting any change in its character introduced by the aggressor. These resolutions have not deterred the aggressor, despite their being repeated with increasing emphasis over the years. This means that the time has come for Muslims to build up their indigenous strength as the weapon which will restore to Al Aqsa and Jerusalem their lost status. Will the Muslim World move and respond to the call of Al Isra' wal Mir'aj?

AL DUSTOUR: The Arab-Zionist conflict which has lasted more than 32 years, and which is still going on, may take its place among the longest-lasting conflicts in history after taking on forms and dimensions never before seen in any other conflict, due to Israel's intransigence and its denial of the natural rights of the Palestinian people.

Zionism, which has deeply penetrated the halls of international policy, has been able for a long time to employ the trends of history, which it has been dominating politically and economically for the sake of Israel -- its expansionist and aggressive line in the Arab Palestinian homeland and its attempts at seizing the land, rights and future of the Palestinian people.

Therefore, our struggle with the Israeli enemy should be governed by patience, wisdom and planning, not by emotions and random behaviour. This is what the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, wanted to emphasise as a basis for pan-Arab action for the state of the Palestinian cause in reviewing before the National Consultative Council on Monday what Jordan has done to deal with the current situation in the occupied territories. Jordan's actions have originated from an intelligent assessment of the facts of the situation.

King opens new mosque at Jordan University

AMMAN, June 10 (JT) -- The new University of Jordan Mosque, one of the largest in the country, was inaugurated today by His Majesty King Hussein on the occasion of Al Isra' wal Mir'aj.

The inauguration ceremony was held immediately after the mid-afternoon prayers, in which the King took part. Speakers on the occasion were the Islamic Chief Justice, Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Sharif and the President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Nasreddin Al Assad. They expressed the hope that the new mosque will contribute to the spread of religious teaching among university students.

The mosque, which can accommodate nearly 1,500 worshippers, lies on the northern edge of the university campus, and is surrounded by a large garden and enclosure where an additional 10,000 worshippers can gather. It also has a special section for women and a hall for lectures and religious lessons.

According to the dean of the Sharif's school in Amman, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, a special committee was formed in 1970 to plan and organise the construction of the mosque. But it was not until 1972 that work on the project actually started, after His Highness Crown Prince Hassan laid the mosque's foundation stone. The construction was carried out in three stages under the supervision of the University of Jordan and the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic



His Majesty King Hussein performs prayers in the new mosque with Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Awqaf Minister Kamel Sharif, Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, University of Jordan President Nasreddin Al Assad and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Lawzi.

Affairs, Sheikh Abdul Aziz explained.

He said the building of the mosque, which cost nearly JD 800,000, was financed by contributions from Jordanian benefactors and local firms, but mostly by the University of Jordan.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by Crown Prince Hassan; the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf; Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi; Court Minister Amer Khamash; the Chief Chamberlain, Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid; cabinet members, senior government officials, several members of diplomatic missions and a large congregation.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The British Council presents an exhibition entitled "British Architecture for Arts and Leisure." Photographs and plans with seventeen contemporary examples will be on display until June 12.

The Jordanian Journalists' Association, in cooperation with the Arab Journalists' Union, is holding a cartoon exhibition at the Soviet Cultural Centre. The cartoons displayed are the work of artists of the Arab World. Visiting hours are 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4-8 p.m.

The French Cultural Centre is holding a documentary exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes". Drawings and photographs of a wide range of human activities will be on display starting Monday and continuing until June 29. Visiting hours are 10 a.m. and from 5 to 8 p.m.

Archaeology Lecture

Dr. David Graf, a National Endowment for the Humanities fellow at the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR), will give a slide lecture entitled "In Search of Pre-Islamic Arabs in Wadi Rum." 6:30 p.m. at ACOR. Dr. Graf has been conducting a survey in the area, looking for evidence of the Arab tribes who lived there during the Roman period.

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Mayor blames poor engineering Serious injuries caused by building site collapse in Jabal Luweil

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 10 -- Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni today blamed poor engineering for critical injuries sustained by two Egyptian labourers when part of a construction site on Wadi Seer Street collapsed yesterday.

The two men were rushed to Al Bashir Hospital after piles of stone and earth collapsed and buried them when they attempted to cut away rock and soil beneath part of the building already constructed.

"It was like a monkey in a tree sawing off the branch he is sitting on," Mr. Ajlouni said in describing the incident.

"It was clearly the responsibility" of the overseer supervising the construction, he said. "The problem is obvious to any passerby and should have been obvious to the engineer and the owner of the land... Anyone could have seen it was going to happen; it was stupid," he continued, clearly angered by the incident.

The municipality will conduct a full investigation beginning tomorrow to find out exactly who was responsible for authorising the workers to carry out such hazardous work.

The building which collapsed is located next to the Samir Rifa'i girls' school, also under construction.

The two workites are on the western slope of Jabal Luweil facing Jabal Amman, near the traffic signals on Wadi Seer street.

"Some engineers don't give a damn. They send workers out on a job and they don't even know where the land is," the mayor



A bulldozer carries out the search for victims of the construction site cave-in in Jabal Luweil.

commented. "It's about time we realised this and made sure (incidents like this one) don't happen again."



Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni.

He said the cave-in itself would have been insignificant were it not for the two workers who were seriously injured on the chest and head. They are now out of the Intensive Care Unit where they were put yesterday, and were reported to be in satisfactory condition today by a spokesman at the hospital.

Eyewitnesses re other labourers on time of the cave-in hour search for bulldozers and other revealed no other c

Mr. Ajlouni and the Amman police search and rescue which was carried from the Civil De torate and the mir terday.

TODAY WEAT

It will be hot, with light to moderate Aqaba, winds will moderate and seas c

	Over
Amman	14
Aqaba	23
Jordan Valley	17
Deserts	20

The high temp Amman on Tuesday, that in Aqaba was 36

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, June 10 (JNA) -- The visiting Belgian Parliamentary delegation today visited Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a, who is receiving treatment at the King Hussein Medical Centre. The leader of the delegation deplored Israel's repressive and inhuman measures against the population of the occupied Arab territories.

AMMAN, June 10 (JNA) -- The Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Qasim Al Rimawi, discussed with Iraqi Ambassador Sabah Al Hourani yesterday cooperation and coordination between Jordan and Iraq in agriculture, with emphasis on the marketing of Jordanian agricultural crops in Iraq.

AMMAN, June 10 (JNA) -- The Minister of Social Development, Mrs. In'am Mufti, left here for Paris yesterday for a five-day official visit upon the invitation of French Minister-delegation for Women's Affairs Monique Pelletier.

AMMAN, June 10 (JT) -- A three-member education mission from Qatar arrived here yesterday for a visit expected to last several days. The mission will interview teachers who will be seconded by the Ministry of Education to teach in Qatari schools in the coming scholastic year.

AMMAN, June 10 (JNA) -- The Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammad Nouri Shafiq, will open on Monday a three-day conference of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO). Participants in the conference, to be held at the Sports City, will discuss among other subjects education conditions in the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of ALECSO and UNESCO cultural centres in Arab countries. The Jordanian delegation at the conference is expected to present three working papers on Israel's violations of human rights, its interference in the Arab educational system and its disregard for cultural values in the occupied territories. Attending the conference, in addition to the Arab delegates, will be representatives from UNESCO, Kenya and Guinea.

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2. DOCTOR'S ORDERS: TUESDAY, June 12. Malcolm Grey comes to you for a vasectomy. He "please don't tell my wife," and explains that a Catholic who totally rejects contraception though a pregnancy may kill her. Do you help trick his wife?

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Yousef Khasho's compositions blend Arab, western musical traditions

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the eighth in a series of articles about music in Jordan. The work of Mr. Yousef Khasho, Jordan's only musician of international renown, is discussed here.

AMMAN — Mr. Yousef Khasho composed a total of 11 symphonies so far. The first is the "Jerusalem Symphony"; the second was dedicated to His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath on their wedding. The third is dedicated to Libya. The fourth and the combined form a work called "The Great Arab Revolution" and describe the achievements of King Hussein bin Talal and his son, King Abdullah II, respectively. The fifth symphony was composed by Pope Paul VI. The sixth is dedicated to all monotheistic religions. The eighth, ninth and tenth were composed by Paddy Lorenzo, who is called respectively "Chios, Chios Liberated and Wandering Aegean sailor." The eleventh symphony was dedicated to John Paul II.

Khasho also wrote a piano and a violin concerto in 1960s, and is now working on a third piano concerto. He also wrote the overture to an opera he planned, "Palestine 1917-1947", but that work was never completed for lack of good Arab librettists. Not only is the form and the libretto important, but it takes musical knowledge to how to fit the words to the

opera's overture was led in the monthly concert of the Iraqi National Symphony Orchestra on June 3 and 4, 1975, led by Mr. Erling Hoy. The work was thus described in the artist's programme:

Yousef Khasho's "Palestine 1947", which will receive its premiere in Baghdad in tonight's concert, is a free composition or in the form of a rhapsody on Arabic folk tunes and on one for an orchestra of one oboe, one flute, one oboe, two horns, two trumpets, two trombones, and the usual string section and the usual string section. Listeners may notice the shifting from the classical to the arabesque tunes, as though he is telling the story of his beloved Palestine and its struggle for its identity as a free nation, denied by the Zionist action of the Zionists, who soil the Holy Land.

It is reflected in the use of a tuncas carol and the superimposition of a liturgical anthem on a simple Arabic tune. Khasho believes in the liberation of his Palestine and he ends his work energetically.

Khasho also composed the "Odes from Jordan", a work paying two long-playing records, on the occasion of the Jubilee of His Majesty King Hussein, on commission from the Ministry of Culture. He also composed a friend of his, Sir Wilfrid Maudslayi, an unfinished symphony. He has also written serious religious works for church chorales, and many others.

"Jerusalem Symphony" is inspired by Mr. Khasho as a heroic poem. In an introduction to the work, he is said to have assisted at a mass in the Holy Church in Amman one day following the outbreak of the 1967 war. Muslim Arab refugees had been given refuge in the church, and they joined the Christians in prayer, repeating in a voice "Allahu akbar."

It was an instantaneous inspiration for Mr. Khasho. He wrote the Jerusalem Symphony afterwards, a work which tells the story of the Palestinian refugees, who looking at the River Jordan towards their mother land, recall the events of the last 20 years with tears in their hearts as other happy Palestinian refugees had seen 2,500 years ago, as

described in Psalm 136: "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat and wept remembering Sion; on the poplars that grew nearby we hung up our harps. If I forget you, Jerusalem, let my right hand wither. O, let my tongue cleave to my mouth, if I remember you not, if I prize not Jerusalem above all my joys."

Thus the entwining of Allahu akbar with Christian Gregorian singing forms the skeleton of the Jerusalem Symphony.



Mr. Yousef Khasho

The first movement opens with the Gregorian theme of "Kyrie Eleison" (Lord have mercy) and that of "Allahu akbar", describing the religious character of Jerusalem, the seat of all monotheistic religions. In the second movement, the themes of "Ubi cantas" and "Allahu akbar" reflect the common prayer of Christian and Muslim Palestinians as they are turned into refugees following the outbreak of the 1948 war. In the fourth movement, a most impressive and moving passage features funeral bells tolling, set against the Allahu akbar theme played by a church organ; this symbolises the rapid burial of the dead after the June 1967 war.

The Allahu akbar in music is the slow winding melody underlying the first phrase "Allahu akbar" of the Muslim call to prayer.

Another typical feature of Mr. Khasho's music is his tendency to incorporate folk Arabic and especially Palestinian themes. A particularly successful instance is the Allegro passage of the first movement of the Jerusalem Symphony, emphatically drumming out the well-known tune of "Riddaha"; the theme is heard again as a variation in the third movement.

Mr. Khasho writes in a descriptive pictorial style that is no longer encountered among contemporary composers, except perhaps for those who write for motion picture sound tracks. Thus the comment of Mr. John McCabe, a leading young British contemporary composer and pianist, who visited Amman recently: "Were Yousef Khasho to present his music to a (west) European audience, people would find him at least 100 years out of date." This is true, but it does not necessarily imply that people would not

like the music. Indeed Mr. McCabe termed it "very enjoyable listening" and "extremely interesting".

As a "matter of fact, in the Eastern bloc countries, where contemporary music is very much less popular than in western ones, Mr. Khasho is well known and much loved. His spontaneous and emotional romanticism won him more acclaim than the more sophisticated compositional technique of Salvador Arana (also a Palestinian), at the Youth Festival in East Berlin in 1973. His recent organ tour's success in East Germany is more evidence of his popularity there.

Mr. Khasho tells a humorous anecdote of what occurred in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1974, when he had to confront a committee of authorities on music in order to get the go-ahead for a concert tour there. He walked in, bringing along his music scores, as he had been asked to, and also a copy of his "Arab Revolution" records as a present to the chairman of the committee. The imposing chairman took a quick look at the records, then looked at Mr. Khasho.

"Is this symphony by you?" he asked. "Yes," Mr. Khasho replied.

"And you directed the Rome Opera Theatre Orchestra?"

"Yes," Mr. Khasho repeated.

The chairman promptly buttoned his jacket, stood up, and solemnly told Mr. Khasho, "You may take your scores home, we don't need to look at them any more; anyone who can direct that orchestra has to be a good musician. I studied there (Rome) myself and I know that orchestra's players throw tomatoes at the conductor if he's not up to their standard."

A sterner criticism of Mr. Khasho's music by Mr. McCabe is that he "tries to combine Jordanian folk tunes with classical western music, without being able to come to something new. It is definitely different, but without anything new to offer, and one gets the impression that it has all been done before."

In fact, as he was listening to the third movement of the Hussein bin Talal Symphony, Mr. McCabe suddenly remarked that the arrangement, orchestration and use of instruments are astonishingly like the work of Berwald, a little-known Swedish composer who died around 1868. Mr. Khasho could not possibly know about Berwald (and indeed he did not when asked by this writer), since it was only very recently that a few records of his work were made. Mr. McCabe knows about his work only because he is interested in Scandinavian music and does research in that area.

To this criticism of out-datedness, Mr. Khasho replies that contemporary music "is not really wanted by the people." Western music, he argues, in its development went through various

stages, including Romantic and Classical music.

"I'm trying to produce a new type of music, to mingle Arabic with western music," he says. "This music has to pass through stages of development as well; it cannot attain a certain style without passing through the rigorously classical styles first."

In Mr. Khasho's music, one so often finds the same orchestrated arrangements coming up repeatedly that one comes to expect and know exactly how the music will develop when one listens to it for more than a quarter of an hour. When asked if he had noticed that, John McCabe agreed. "He repeats a lot of arrangements without coming to some kind of change, or variation. But then," he reflected, "it's the root, the essence of Arabic music, to repeat itself and go through variations without really changing."

When asked how he could incorporate Arabic folk tunes into western style orchestration when it is well known that Arabic music contains quarter tones that cannot be played by Western instruments, Mr. Khasho answered, "Quarter tones? They do not exist. Real ancient Arabic music never contained any quarter tones. The so-called quarter tones are in fact resulting from faulty playing."

In tomorrow's article, the Jordan Times will expound Yousef Khasho's theory on the origin of quarter tones which — as modern musicians believe — give the Oriental arabesque flavour to Arabic music.

Camp David caricatures dominate cartoonists' show

By Sara O'Neill
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 10 — The satirical political cartoon of one Palestinian — Mr. Nagi Al Ali, who works for the Beirut newspaper *Al Safir* — dominates an exhibition of recent cartoons by leading Arab caricaturists from eight countries, which was opened last night at the Soviet Cultural Centre by Minister of Culture and Youth Taher Hikmat.

The show arrived here from Baghdad, the home base of its organisers, the Arab Journalists Union via Damascus and Beirut. It is being presented here with the cooperation of the union's local branch, the Jordanian Press Association. And despite its all-too-brief stay here — a mere three days — it should pull in a large crowd to view what is the first such show to be organised in this country.

Naturally enough, since the cartoons mostly date from the time of the signing of the Camp David agreements, the general theme of the show is one of harsh condemnation of the three main villains in the "autonomy" plot — Messrs. Jimmy Carter, Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat — who are depicted in all kinds of evil, twisted forms. These are often very witty and imaginative, although varying considerably in draughting ability. The single most powerful contribution in this vein comes from a Syrian, Mr. Ali Farzat. One of his contributions is a remarkably skilful pencil drawing of Mr. Sadat's face as he shouts into a microphone, his open mouth distorted into the shape of a star of David.

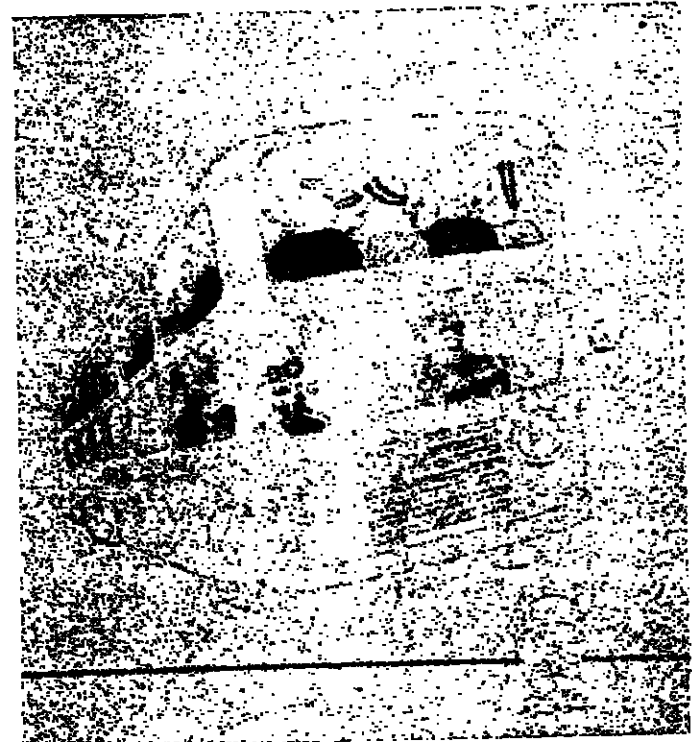
Mr. Farzat came second to Mr. Nagi Al Ali in last year's Arab

Journalists Union cartoon competition, and his two other works on display are likewise imbued with a haunting quality rarely found in caricaturists. But, for originality in ideas as well as in the expression of these ideas, no one in the show can beat Mr. Ali, who goes far beyond the generalised anti-Camp David, anti-America, anti-capitalism feelings expressed elsewhere, though of course he too has his own highly original comments to make on these issues.

One of the wittiest comments on Camp David is Mr. Ali's scene of a double decker bus in which the passengers crowded in upstairs are all facing in one direction while downstairs in the driving compartment, Mr. Begin, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Carter sit together at the wheel laughingly heading in the opposite direction to that in which their passengers hope they are going.

Of Mr. Ali's 14 cartoons, this is the only one satirising specific political figures. He prefers to comment on the Arab and particularly the Palestinian situation in a broader sense. The key to his attitude is summed up by the trademark he uses as a signature in every drawing: a little man with hair standing on end, dressed as a pauper and with his hands tied behind the back — symbolic, as one Jordanian journalist present at the show pointed out, of the repression of the individual in Arab society by both external and internal forces.

The face of a woman split on two, with one side shifted slightly away from and above the other, is set against a background composed of the word *Al Wihda* (unity) — a bitter comment on Arab "unity". In another, similar

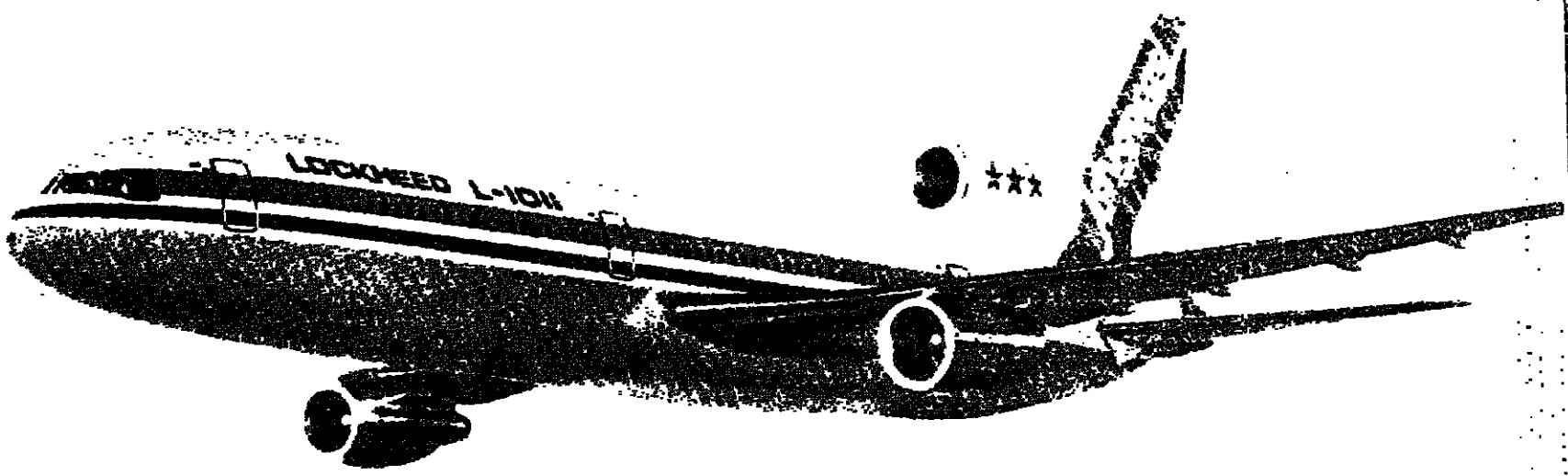


The Camp David "U.S. Bus", by Nagi Al Ali

design, the pupils of a girl's eyes contain a prison-bar pattern and this time the word constantly repeated in the background is *Al Hurriyyah* — freedom. Even stronger is his portrayal of the strength of the secret police, with the brooding menace of two policemen towering over two tiny, bedraggled individuals.

Coming closer to the general theme of the show, as one of the two Palestinians represented (the other is Mr. Mahmoud Sadeq, who used to work for *Al Dustour* and is the only cartoonist from a Jordanian paper featured), Mr. Ali has some powerful comments on the fate of the Palestinians, by which he has rightly made a name for himself. First among those on display is the tragic face of a young woman whose tears, as they roll down her cheeks, turn into keyholes. The key is hanging round her neck, on a necklace of barbed wire which is slowly choking her.

The imagery of some cartoons on display may seem hard to untangle at times, and repetitious at others, but for all those who are fans of the art of caricature the show is well worth a visit, if only for the fine examples of Messrs. Ali, Farzat and a handful of others whose work published in foreign journals may not be familiar here.



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Economic News Briefs

China ups price on oil exports to Japan

TOKYO, June 10 (R) — China has told Japanese importers that it wants to raise the cost of its crude oil shipments to Japan by \$1.5 a barrel, retroactive to May 16, importers said here today.

The increase, which China said reflected rises in world market prices, would boost the cost of Chinese shipments to Japan to \$34.625 a barrel, they added.

The importers said they would start price negotiations soon with China, which has agreed to ship 55 million barrels of crude to Japan during the fiscal year which started last April.

In fiscal 1979, Japan imported 59 million barrels of Chinese crude, or just over three per cent of its total needs.

Tunisia, S. Yemen to receive \$ 50m credit

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R) — The World Bank today announced a \$37 million loan to assist in financing Tunisia's second natural gas pipeline project.

"The project will help reduce the country's fuel costs by \$120 million a year through the substitution of natural gas imports from Algeria for the more expensive domestic fuel oil," the bank said.

It said about 330 kilometres of buried pipelines and 170 kilometres of branch lines would be constructed to transport gas from the Algeria-Italy intercontinental pipeline to Tunis, Sousse, Gafsa and Tadjerouine.

The World Bank loan will run for 17 years, including four years of grace, at an annual interest rate of 8.25 per cent.

Meanwhile, the International Development Association (IDA) said today it has approved a \$13.2 million credit to help South Yemen alleviate a critical shortage of safe drinking water. The IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank, said the credit was for the greater Aden water supply project, designed to bring the public water system to poor districts of the City.

"Currently the supply of water in greater Aden, which is situated in one of the world's most arid regions, is 30 per cent below the demand level and the distribution system is deteriorating rapidly," the IDA said.

Its credit is for a term of 50 years, including 10 years of grace. There will be no interest, but the credit will carry an annual service charge of three quarters of one per cent to cover administrative costs.

EEC to discuss 1980 world trade outlook

BRUSSELS, June 10, (R) — The European Common Market commission, in a document for the this week's EEC summit, today painted a black picture of world trade development in 1980.

It said the outlook was especially bad for the community because, of its two main trading partners, there was a prospect of zero growth in Japan's total imports of manufactures and the U.S. market was "shrouded in uncertainty."

The EEC-Japan trade deficit in the first four months of 1980 was larger than that of the U.S. with Japan on a much smaller volume of two-way trade, the report said. It gave no details.

The two immediate problems on world trade related to inflation and the general level of economic activity for the rest of the year, it said.

World trade following last year's ending of the Geneva multilateral trade negotiations is expected to be an important topic at the EEC leaders' meeting in Venice on Thursday and Friday.

Low growth, higher inflation, interest rates and general uncertainty made far-reaching structural adjustments extremely difficult, the commission said. "This is not to suggest that the breakdown of the open world trading system is imminent or inevitable," it added.

It was a sign of strength of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and close consultation that the line against protectionism had largely been held. "But the situation remains a dangerous one," the commission stated.

The commission cited examples of EEC trade issues with the U.S. and Japan. EEC steel exports to the United States could in theory be halted by the American anti-dumping action against European exporters, the commission said. But it was too soon to say how the case would turn out.

Egypt to build \$400m fertiliser plant

CAIRO, June 10 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat today met Mr. Amoud Hammar chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Occidental Petroleum Corp. and discussed with him the construction of a \$400 million fertiliser plant.

"The president told us to go ahead with the project," Mr. Hammar told reporters after the 40 minute meeting. We will start building right away."

He said Occidental has found phosphate in large quantities in Abu Tartour, an area in the upper Egyptian part of the Western Desert. The company has been excavating in that area for ten months.

Mr. Hammar said the phosphoric acid would be used as a fertiliser. The plant, he said, will produce 600,000 tons a year for export at a value of \$160 million and an additional 75,000 tons will be allocated for domestic consumption.

Indian experts to revitalise Iran's industries

NEW DELHI, June 10 (R) — India agreed today to send technical experts to Iran to help revitalise Iranian industries, official sources said. Agreement is also expected tomorrow on Indian exports to Iran to counter Western economic sanctions imposed because of the hostage dispute with the United States.

An Iranian trade delegation led by Commerce Minister Reza Sadr began talks here yesterday on increasing trade with India. The sources said the Iranians wanted Indian experts to provide help in running and expanding some 500 nationalised textiles, pharmaceuticals and paper industries.

They also showed interest in importing semi-finished products and industrial raw materials from India in an effort to get away from dependence on the West, the sources added.

Mr. Parviz Dehghan, an Iranian ministry of industry and mines official, said the Iranian delegation was going to identify the areas where supplies from Indian sources could be "safely depended upon."

Arab ministers to discuss economic ventures

ABU DHABI, June 10 (JNA) — Arab foreign and economy ministers, who are scheduled to meet in Amman at the middle of next month, will discuss a number of Arab joint economic ventures as well as the repercussions of the Egyptian-Israeli normalisation of relations, Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi said here yesterday.

Mr. Klibi, on a visit here, also said that the next Arab summit, to be held in Amman in November, will discuss a pan-Arab economic plan and proposed amendments to the Arab League charter.

Mr. Klibi opened here yesterday a meeting designed to promote further coordination among the Arab League's various agencies.

Romanians decry spare part shortage

BUCHAREST, Romania, June 10 (AP) — A chronic shortage of basic spare parts for consumer goods has grown so acute in Romania that the state-controlled press has directed a stream of articles against it.

Lack of economic discipline, managerial carelessness and shoddy work are blamed for the shortages which have affected practically every Romanian family.

"If you were curious to visit the repair shop, you'd think everybody gave up his TV set and left it for safekeeping," one Romanian wrote in a letter to the party paper Scinteia.

"If you reach the three large repair workshops, you can see repairmen simply buried in piles of sets," said Mr. Tofan from Galati, an industrial city port on the Danube river. "In the hallways, the piles reach the ceiling."

Mr. Aurel Soimulescu of Bucharest complained that it took two months to get repairs on the door of his refrigerator. Mr. Mircea Mihailescu said repairmen told him his almost new "Ajax" vacuum cleaner could not be fixed because of the parts shortage.

"So after more than a month, the cleaner for which I paid part of my family's money, instead of helping me clean my house decorates the shelves of the repair shop."

The parts problem hit a country which, according to official statistics, has fewer consumer goods in private homes than any other East European country except Bulgaria.

For each 1,000 Romanians, there are 203 television sets, 10 washing machines and 28 private automobiles.

The average monthly salary for a Romanian worker is 2,150 lei or about \$179. A black and white television set costs about \$300, a washing machine \$266 and a vacuum cleaner \$66. A Dacia car can cost 34 months' average salary.

A survey in Bucharest and 21 Romanian counties revealed that some household appliances had disappeared from the market altogether or their production had been curtailed.

Scinteia tried unsuccessfully to get a pot and a grill at two Bucharest department stores.

In Tulcea county, at the mouth of the Danube, the range of consumer goods produced by local

industry was down by half. In other counties, production of potato mashers, tomato strainers, meat mallets and coat hangers was discontinued.

Trade officials explained that part of the problem was that local industrial plants had been absorbed by bigger national enterprises, which scrapped production of such goods as unprofitable.

They also said enterprises producing spare parts had not fulfilled their contracts. "The enterprises 'forget' that delivery of spare parts is not an optional matter depending on their mercy," the newspaper said.

Romania's centralised economy sets mandatory production quotas for both industry and farms, but the targets are not always met.

Meanwhile, Iran and Romania have signed what was believed to be the biggest trade agreement concluded by the Islamic country since the U.S. imposed economic sanctions last spring, knowledgeable sources here said today.

The accord was reportedly concluded last week during a visit to Tehran of a Romanian trade delegation led by Mr. Ion Stolan, deputy foreign trade minister, who had talks with Iranian Trade Minister Reza Sadr.

The deal came nearly two months after Iran announced it would sharply boost oil exports to Romania — from 40,000 to 100,000 barrels a day, about the same amount Romania had imported from Iran under the Shah's rule. The contract for delivery of the oil was reportedly the first concluded between Iran and a Soviet-bloc country.

Romanian official media have kept a lid on the substance of the agreement but the sources said it would greatly boost trade between the two countries. No figures were made known. Romania was to export wheat, dairy products, sugar, meat, industrial spare parts and manufactured goods in exchange for oil.

Romania has a well-developed oil processing industry, but oil reserves at home are dwindling and the country imports oil from OPEC member countries mainly to export refined products for hard currency.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, June 10 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion market.

One sterling	2.3320/30	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1560/63	Canadian dollar
	1.9310/290	Dutch guilder
	1.6225/40	Swiss franc
	28.29/32	Belgian franc
	4.1030/50	French franc
	830.25/75	Italian lire
	215.65/80	Japanese yen
	4.1585/1600	Swedish crown
	4.8415/30	Norwegian
	5.4625/40	Danish crown
One ounce of gold	602.00/606.00	U.S. dollar

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, June 10 (R) — Government bonds closed equities sharply below the day's highs following the closing data, dealers said. The figures suggest a rise in sterling per cent which would effectively rule out any cut in lending rate for the time being, the dealers added. Commodity bonds closed as much as half a point down after earlier small gains. A markdown in equities following the active two way business which left leading shares up to but below levels immediately prior to the banking figures.

Stores were a firm feature, GUS and British Home Stores adding 8p and 4p respectively. STC gained 14p following annual meeting while M.K. Electric added 15p and Thorn was unchanged at 270 after 274. Allied Breweries 2 1/2p up and Grand Met 3p up, both after results. Schweppes lost a penny after announcing redundancy. Carless Capel shed 5p following a rights issue.

Oils closed mixed while gains of 2p to 4p were seen in Unilever, ICI, GKN, Metal Box and Barclays.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00	(for every 100)	35.3
U.K. sterling	687.70/691.70	French franc	71.2
West German mark	165.80/166.80	Dutch guilder	151.
Swiss franc	179.00/180.10	Swedish crown	70.3
Italian lire		Belgian franc	103.

U.S. Kuwait sign technology

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — The United States and Kuwait signed an agreement yesterday to promote cooperation between the two countries in science and technology for peaceful purposes.

Signing the accord Richard C. Atkinson, the U.S. National Science Foundation, and Mr. Babbani, deputy director, Kuwait Institute for Research.

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FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You could find confusion and muddled thinking exists due to planetary reasons and this could be a nonproductive day unless you channel your energies in constructive outlets.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make sure your regular activities are wisely scheduled and then carry through in a sensible manner. Be logical.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Obtain important information for a project you are interested in before you go ahead with definite plans. Be wise.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If you handle routine duties in a modern manner, you gain benefits. Study a new plan before making any changes.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't neglect important work early in the day. Try to cooperate more with co-workers. Strive for harmony.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be sure you don't take on any heavy expenditures of money in the evening. Allow time to engage in creative activity.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Postpone going ahead with a new interest you have in mind. Wait until a better time. Evening is fine for recreation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Improve the foundation of your life so you can have more abundance in the days ahead. Get rid of annoying conditions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Iron out any problems with others in a quiet and tactful manner. Seek the company of congenials in the evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have to use careful thought in handling monetary affairs today. Use your intuitive faculties for best results.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use a different attitude in handling a puzzling situation and you get better results. Seek the company of friends tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have hidden desires that need more study before you pursue them. Strive for increased happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some of your friends may have problems so be sure to give a helping hand. Show others you have practical wisdom.

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

European Football Championship preview

ROME, June 10 (R) — Italy, unbeaten at home for nearly 10 years, are favourites to win the European Football Championship, which gets under way in Rome and Naples tomorrow.

But it will be tough for the Italians to repeat the triumph they scored when the championship was last held in Italy, in 1968. Only one player, goalkeeper Dino Zoff, survives from the victorious squad of 12 years ago, but there is an impression that some of the current players may be past their best.

Italy will also be without talented striker Paolo Rossi, a casualty of the illegal betting scandal which clouded the end of the Italian season. His absence under suspension will put heavy pressure on Roberto Betegga, regarded as their most dangerous attacker.

The Dutch, runners-up in the World Cup, will not have Rob Rensenbrink, second only to Argentine Mario Kempes as goalscorer in the World Cup finals.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have to use careful thought in handling monetary affairs today. Use your intuitive faculties for best results.

Capricorn (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use a different attitude in handling a puzzling situation and you get better results. Seek the company of friends tonight.

Aquarius (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have hidden desires that need more study before you pursue them. Strive for increased happiness.

Pisces (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some of your friends may have problems so be sure to give a helping hand. Show others you have practical wisdom.

championship because the format allows no mercy for even a single slip. With the expansion of the finals from four to eight teams, the early stages will be fought out in two groups. But unlike the system used in the World Cup, under which the winner of each group played the runner-up in the other to produce the finalists, it will be a sudden death in Italy.

The group winners will go direct into the final in Rome and the second country in each group will head for Naples and that traditional non-event, the match for third place. So a single slip in the group matches which in the World Cup would still have left a country with the opportunity to pin the title will be fatal in Italy.

Most judges would expect Italy and England to fill the top two places in Group One and West Germany and the Netherlands in Group Two. But forecasting the crucial exact order is hazardous, if only because of the close finishes this championship has been noted for.

Even the Italian triumph here in 1968 turned on winning the toss after playing a goalless semifinal against the Soviet Union, followed by a replayed final against the Yugoslavs for which Italy made five changes.

Except for the following tournament eight years ago, when the West Germans, reaching their peak, beat the Soviet Union 3-0 in

the final, close finishes have been the rule.

Czechoslovakia, holders of the European soccer crown, begin their title defence tomorrow with a replay of the final that brought them victory four years ago. They meet West Germany at Rome's Foro Olimpico stadium in the first match of the championship.

The Czechoslovaks won a tense final in Belgrade in 1976 on penalty kicks after drawing 2-2 with the West Germans. But although their manager, Josef Venglos, can still call on nine members of the winning squad, time has weakened them while the West Germans have begun anew.

To add to his woes, striker Zdenek Nehoda, voted the best player at the last finals, bruised a knee in training yesterday and is officially classified as doubtful for the match. Venglos said he will therefore delay announcing his team as long as possible. But not for nothing is Venglos a professor of philosophy, and most experts see the delay and the reported injury as a device to keep the Germans guessing.

West Germany for once start a European championship not as favourites, even less so since the loss through injury of Rainer Bonhof, Fischer and goalkeeper Nigbur.

As with Czechoslovakia, their goal is a weak point, but their opponents will have to conquer a

wealth of talent before reaching it.

The first night of the European soccer championships also puts the world-wide Dutch against the unknown Greeks in a Group One match here tomorrow.

The Dutch were runners up in each of the last two World Cups but only four of the team which lost to Argentina in the final two years ago are likely to face the Greeks.

Greece have never previously played at this level and the fact that so little is expected of them encourages manager Alketas Panagoulas.

The Netherlands are in a state of transition. The break-up of the 1978 World Cup team is almost complete. Only Ruud Krol, captain and sweeper, Arie Haan, the Belgian-based midfielder, and the Van De Kerkhof twins, Willy and Rene, remain of the lineup which Argentina beat in extra time to win the cup.

On Thursday evening Spain -- another team written off by most experts -- provide the opposition in Milan to Italy, backed by a fervent partisan crowd, in Milan.

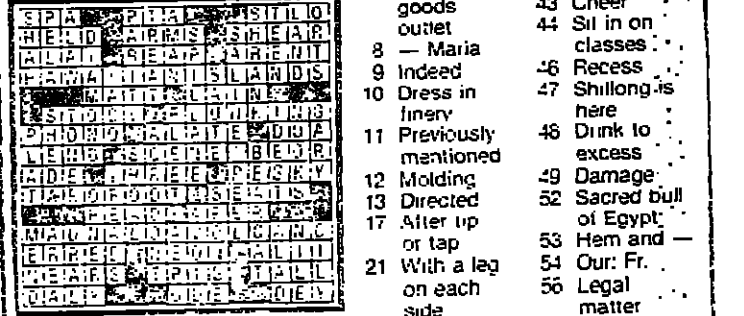
Almost three hours later in Turin England, reinforced by European footballer-of-the-year Kevin Keegan, who is on his way home after three profitable years in West Germany with Hamburg, take on a Belgian team which must be hopeful after a triumphant run-up to the finals.

THE Daily Crossword

by J. & P. Barr

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Last letters | 1 Race track |
| 7 Sunshade | 2 Puncturing |
| 14 Scandal in music | 3 Heroine |
| 15 Mean | 4 One of these days |
| 16 Earned | 5 Outburst of laughter |
| 18 All in | 6 Sift trial |
| 19 Wrinkled | 7 Ocean |
| 20 Thrash | 8 Indeed |
| 22 Put cargo aboard | 9 Dress in linen |
| 23 Big jet | 10 Previously mentioned |
| 24 Region of Greece | 12 Molding |
| 27 Weirid | 13 Directed |
| 28 Savor | 17 After tip or tap |
| 32 Gounod's opera | 21 With a leg on each side |
| 33 Plunder | 25 Pillbox for one |
| 34 Side ways | 26 Ritual garment |
| 35 African grassland | 28 In the altogether |
| 36 Atlas item | 29 Lexicographer's relative |
| 37 Place of rest | 30 Dispossess |
| 38 He. Lat. Mail order option | 31 Play the pines |
| 39 Fight with lances | 32 Tumbled |
| 40 English tale | 33 Contend |
| 41 Bazaars | 34 Massive stone |
| 42 Weather science | 37 Paddy |
| 43 Collection of anecdotes | 38 Elevator cage |
| 44 Dull sound | 40 Lively dance |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

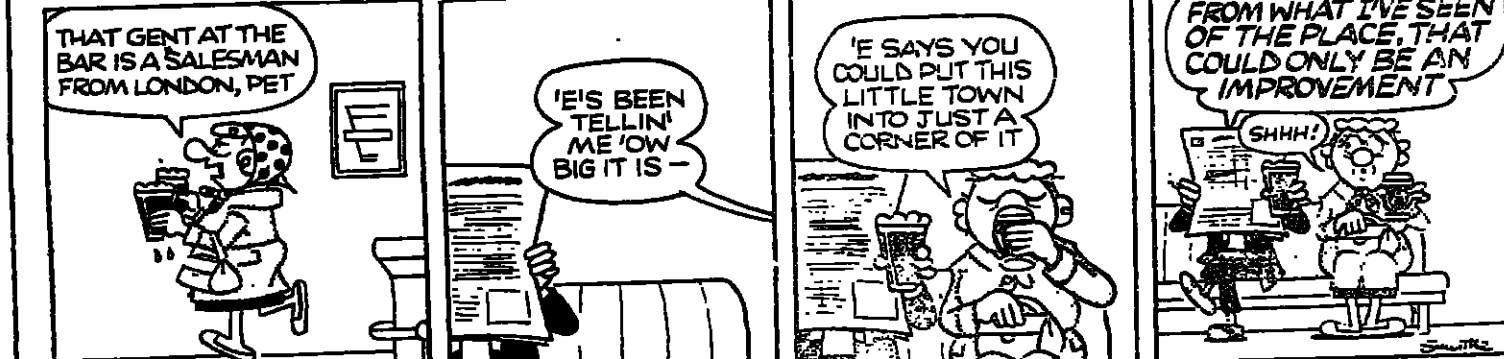


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Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CLAUD
CRAE
BABFLY
GOSPEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: EXACT ORBIT LAYOFF MUSKET
Answer: What they said about the cute lady cab-driver—YOU "AUTO METER" (tough to meet her)

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SEARIF
© 1980 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

In your columns, I notice that you always use the Ackwood Convention rather than Gerber. I can't understand why. Using four as to ask for aces keeps bidding lower and avoids making an unmakeable contract at the five-level. How is this convention hasn't gained wider acceptance? Gordon, Cincinnati.

This question has been asked the weekly prize. We've received a number of letters on this subject. First of all, let's correct misconception. We do use Gerber Convention, but I directly over no trump.

Gerber Convention, but I directly over no trump. For example, after partner opens the bidding with one or two no trump, a raise to four trump is quantitative, so no clubs asks for aces. The me applies to this sequence.

North South
1 ♠ 1 NT
2 NT 4 ♣

Since four no trump would be quantitative, four clubs asks for aces. The key that is bid immediately after a no trump bid by partner.

Not even my good friend Sherry Gerber uses the Ackwood Convention in all cases. There are simply too many hands where four clubs is needed for a more important purpose. Let us look at some cases:

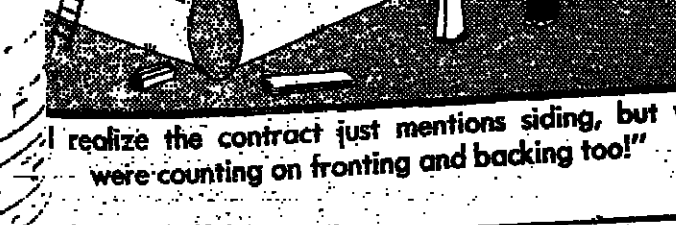
North South
1 ♠ 1 NT
3 ♣ 4 ♣

In this sequence four clubs

Why should South be asking for aces when no fit has been found? Isn't it logical to presume that South has either a powerful minor two-suiter, or is cue-bidding the club ace in support of spades?

Taking everything into consideration, we'll stick with Blackwood for suit sequences and Gerber for no trump. This approach seems to offer the most flexibility.

HE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3**
- 6:00 Komi
 - 6:30 Soccer (Live via satellite from Rome) Czechoslovakia v Germany
 - 7:00 News Headlines
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Local Programme
 - 9:00 Arabic series
 - 9:30 Local Programme
 - 10:00 Rockford Files
 - 11:00 News in Arabic
- CHANNEL 6**
- 6:30 French programme
 - 7:00 News in French
 - 7:30 News in Hebrew
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Comedy
 - 9:00 The Love Boat
 - 9:30 News in English
 - 10:00 Medical ethics

RADIO JORDAN

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 8:00 News Headlines
- 8:05 Morning Show
- 8:30 20 Minute Theatre
- 11:00 Signing off
- 12:00 Sign on and News Headlines
- 12:05 Radiothèque
- 12:45 Classical Notes
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:05 Concert Hour
- 13:10 News Summary
- 13:15 Easy Listening
- 13:20 Old Favorites
- 13:30 News Bulletin
- 13:35 David Copperfield
- 13:40 Radiothèque
- 13:45 News Summary
- 13:55 Play of the Week
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 News Reports
- 14:30 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

- ARRIVALS:**
- 7:20 Cairo (EA)
- DEPARTURES:**
- 7:00 Agiba
 - 8:00 Cairo (EA)
 - 9:00 Beirut (MEA)
 - 10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
 - 10:10 Larnaca (CY)
 - 10:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
 - 11:00 Rome
 - 11:00 New York
 - 12:00 London
 - 12:30 Cairo
 - 14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 14:00 Kowli
 - 14:15 Larnaca, Bucharest (Taron)
 - 14:15 Jeddah (SDT)
 - 14:25 Cairo (EA)
 - 17:30 Beirut
 - 19:45 Tehran
 - 20:15 Bahrain, Doha
 - 20:45 Kuwait
 - 21:00 Jeddah
 - 21:15 Baghdad
 - 21:15 Dhahran
 - 21:30 Baghdad (IA)

PHARMACIES

- Amman:**
- Salam (136721)
 - Nahad (39544)
 - Hijaz (12589)
 - Sara (71149)
 - Ibn Otho
 - Zarqa
 - Hajati
- Ta'le:**
- Adnan (22721)
 - Khalid (12715)
 - Al Zahid (121691)
 - Rami (12595)

BBC RADIO

- GMT**
- 04:00 New-deck
 - 04:30 Country Style
 - 04:45 Financial News: Reflections
 - 05:00 News: 24 Hours
 - 05:30 Derby Review
 - 05:55 Interlink
 - 06:00 New-deck
 - 06:30 News for the Aiding
 - 07:00 News: 24 Hours
 - 07:30 Take One
 - 07:45 Keynote: Religion
 - 08:00 News: Reflections
 - 09:00 News: British Press Review
 - 09:15 The World Today
 - 09:30 Financial News: Look Ahead
 - 09:45 Tom Mott Request Show
 - 10:15 Coming up for Air
 - 10:30 John Peel
 - 10:45 News: News about Britain
 - 11:15 Take One
 - 11:30 Derby Preview
 - 11:45 The Evening World
 - 12:00 Radio New-deck
 - 12:15 Tynes: Music Theatre
 - 12:45 Sports Round-up
 - 13:00 News: 24 Hours
 - 13:30 The Advertiser's Order
 - 14:15 Report on Religion
 - 14:30 Sports Instrumental
 - 14:50 Radio New-deck
 - 15:00 News: Commentary
 - 15:15 News: It's Still There
 - 15:45 News: News about Britain
 - 16:15 The Weekend Special
 - 16:45 Sports Round-up
 - 17:00 News: News about Britain
 - 17:15 Radio New-deck
 - 18:30 Top Team
 - 19:00 Outlook: News Summary

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:**
- Amman: AS Al-Fad (151973463) Faud Abu Jassar (21511) British: AB Al-Omari (2032) Zarqa: Ayman Sharif (Sheikh Abdullah Str.)
- AMMAN AIRPORT**
- ARRIVALS:**
- 7:20 Cairo (EA)

VOICE OF AMERICA

- 6:30 The Breakfast Show
- 6:30 News, pop music features, listener's questions
- 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses
- 17:30 DateLine
- 18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man"
- 18:30 New Music USA
- 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses
- 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters
- 20:00 Special English: news
- 20:15 Music USA (live)
- 20:30 VOA World Report
- 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 41993
- German Cultural Centre 42020
- Italian Cultural Centre 42049
- Haya Arts Centre 61751
- Hausen Youth City 41793
- Y.W.M.C.A. 42551
- Amman Municipal Library 45111
- University of Jordan Library 45111
- Clotel Museum 36191
- Folklore Museum 36191

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- Ambulance (government) 75112

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

- Al-Farabi Theatre 274-45
- Al-Sayid Art Gallery 22-527
- American Centre 452-352
- Arab Cultural Centre 335-727

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

- Ambulance (government) 115-339
- Chamber of Commerce 225-387
- Fire headquarters 91
- Information 6097
- Municipal water service 115-590

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Unless approved by national committees IOC decides not to accept individual Olympic entries

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, June 10 (R)—The International Olympic Committee (IOC) today decided not to accept individual entries for the Moscow Games unless they are approved by Olympic authorities.

IOC President Lord Killanin told a press conference at the end of a two-day meeting of his executive board here that consideration could be given to late entries until 10 days before competition begins.

He said the eight executive board members decided they could not interpret IOC rules to allow national and international sports federations to override the wishes of a National Olympic Committee (NOC) which had decided to join the United States-led boycott of the Moscow Games.

This would apply to Japan's women's volleyball team—winner of the gold medal at the 1976

Montreal Games—which hoped to defend the title although the Japanese NOC has voted to boycott the games because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

"The executive feel we could not accept entries without NOC approval," Lord Killanin said. "In the case of the Japanese volleyball team it is up to them to go back to their NOC to see if they can get their application signed."

The volleyball tournament has become a test case for teams and individuals who disagree with decisions to boycott.

One place in the eight-team pool has been left open for the

Japanese women, but unless there is an early change of mind by the Japanese NOC, the World Volleyball Federation will have to select a replacement team.

Lord Killanin said that once a replacement had been agreed it would be too late for a team which had withdrawn to be reconsidered. He agreed with a questioner that this would prevent the West German handball team re-entering the Olympics if German sports authorities changed their boycott decision, because they have already been replaced in the tournament.

The executive board approved reports on changes in several team events arranged by the international federations controlling these sports.

Lord Killanin refused to offer an opinion on how seriously these changes would affect the games.

"It is a fact of life. The level of competition varies from sport to sport and it is a matter of personal judgement by experts as to whether the level has been changed," he said.

Arpad Csanadi, the Hungarian IOC member in charge of technical questions, said the most seriously affected sport was hockey, where only four men's and one women's team had accepted invitations.

Only the Netherlands, Spain and the Soviet Union survive in what was intended to be a 12-team men's event, and only the Soviet Union has a women's team qualified.

"Several NOCs are considering invitations to participate as replacements, and in a few days we should have an amended list of hockey teams," Mr. Csanadi said. Lord Killanin said the executive had agreed to go ahead with plans to hold its annual session in Moscow before the games, despite an appeal from French board member Count Jean de Beaumont to move it elsewhere or delay elections to another date.

France not presently considering sending troops to New Hebrides

PARIS, June 10 (R)—French Minister for Overseas Territories Paul Dijoud said today France was not for the moment considering sending troops to quell a secessionist rebellion in the New Hebrides. "There is no question of sending troops," he said in reply to reporters' questions.

France and Britain, joint powers in the South Pacific island chain, have said all attempts to settle the crisis on the island of Espiritu Santo by negotiations must be exhausted before force can be contemplated.

Mr. Dijoud is keeping in close touch with British Minister of State Peter Blaker on the situation in the New Hebrides, due to become independent on July 30, they added.

Attempts by French resident commissioner Jean-Jacques Robert to negotiate a settlement with secessionist leader Jimmy Stevens collapsed yesterday, and a diplomatic source said the use of force was being considered.

Mr. Stevens led a bows-and-arrows uprising of plantation workers on the island against the colonial administrators. The islanders say they will suffer under the plans for independence.

The secessionist leader told the French peace mission that he was not prepared to accept the return of even a few government officials to the

breakaway island as a symbol of constitutional government.

"The prospects of a peaceful settlement are not shining now. Force is one of the options being considered," a high diplomatic source in the capital of Vila told Reuters by phone in Sydney.

Britain is sending three more military advisers to Vila after appeals by chief minister Father Walter Lini to London and Paris for troops to quell the rebellion on Santo, the largest island in the South Pacific colony. British and French officials were meeting this week to discuss the military options.

The mainly French-speaking rebels clearly regard France as being sympathetic to their cause and Paris would be reluctant to order troops into action against the rag-tag rebel band, according to diplomatic sources in Vila.

Santo islanders backing the revolt fear they will fare badly after independence at the hands of the English-speaking central government of Father Lini, which won elections last year.

In a statement issued today, Father Lini said: "The promises made by Britain and France to assist the New Hebrides government have not been carried out." The prime minister also said about a dozen French and British citizens were helping the rebels.

As anniversary of Soweto riots draws near South Africa warns protesters

JOHANNESBURG, June 10 (R)—South Africa's police minister today promised stern action against any intimidation timed to coincide with next week's fourth anniversary of the 1976 black student riots in Soweto.

The minister, Mr. Louis le Grange, said that people planning to foment unrest should think again. "We will act against any form of intimidation throughout South Africa," he said.

Mr. le Grange's comments in parliament came after two months of unrest among thousands of mainly coloured (mixed race) students protesting against South Africa's racially separated education system.

Student sources said militants on the "Committee of 81," which masterminded the protest in Cape Town, wanted to step up action to coincide with the anniversary of the Soweto riots which left almost 600 people dead after months of violence.

Two months of "pupil power" has caused increasing confusion on the countryside school scene. At some schools attendance returned virtually to normal this

week. Others were still deserted or attended by pupils who refused to take lessons.

The Committee of 81 added to the confusion when it leaked to the press last week that the boycott was to end. Later, committee spokesmen said this was incorrect and the plan was for pupils to return to school to give a mandate for future action.

Several high school principals said it seemed that many pupils had given up hope of passing exams after missing lessons for so long.

Another principal said pupils in their last year at high school who had careers at stake were against

continuing the boycott, while the more numerous junior pupils were determined to keep up the rebellion.

The revolt began in mid-April among coloured high school students aged between 13 and 18. It has since spread to some universities and Indian schools while some black students have also joined in.

Five people have died in sporadic violence and 41 children appeared in a Cape Town court today following stone-throwing incidents. They were released on bail and charges of public violence will be heard on Monday, the anniversary of the Soweto riots.

Miami crowd pelts Carter motorcade

MIAMI, June 10 (AP)—U.S. President Jimmy Carter's motorcade was pelted by rocks and bottles thrown by a booing crowd as the president was leaving a community centre in the riot-ravaged Liberty City section of Miami last night.

The president was not injured, but the rear of his limousine was hit by a flying bottle. One photographer was hit by another beer bottle, bounced off a moving car. The extent of his injuries had not been determined.

Mr. Carter had left the building amid some booing and waved briefly at the crowd. The shouting increased, Mr. Carter entered his car and it sped off.

Other vehicles in the motorcade had to thread their way through the crowd, which before Mr. Carter's appearance had been kept behind police barricades. But scores of people broke through the police lines, slowing the remaining cars and buses.

A secret service agent driving the car in front of Mr. Carter's limousine said later that "A bunch of people across the street started throwing a lot of rocks and bottles at us. It all started coming our way."

The crowd, which had briefly cheered Mr. Carter on his arrival but then booed as he entered the centre, numbered about 400 persons.

Committed to East-West Social Democrats approve W. Ger election manife

ESSEN, West Germany, June 10 (R)—West Germany's ruling Social Democrats (SPD) today approved an election manifesto, which coupled a strong commitment to East-West détente with an appeal to Moscow to take up a NATO offer of arms talks.

The vote, at the end of a two-day party conference in Essen, effectively endorsed the cautious line taken by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government since the start of the crises over Afghanistan and Iran.

Both the SPD and their junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats (FDP), have now made the need to preserve détente a key plank in party platforms for the Oct. 5 elections.

Their stand was summed up in the programme passed today, which insisted that at times of crisis East and West "must talk to one another more, not less."

The manifesto also stated that West Europe could not do without the military protection of the United States, and urged the Soviet Union to act on last December's NATO proposal for talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

NATO resolved in tandem with its talks proposals to station 574 Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe to counter deployment of the Soviet SS-20, but the SPD manifesto suggested that negotiations with Moscow could render such a move unnecessary.

The aim of the talks was to make deployment of additional medium-range missiles superfluous through an East-West agreement to limit such weapons, the manifesto said.

The Soviet Union rejected the NATO offer, also rebuffed a sug-

Schmidt two month-

ment of "new free-

The chancellor abandoned the idea hinted he hoped leaders round where

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Police deta-

INDIANAPOLIS,

10 (AP)—Police h-

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Federal Bureau of

public information

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would they release

his personal life. Mr.

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Mr. Jordan, 44, pres

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Wayne, Indiana as h-

from a car in a hotel

the pre-dawn hours

Mr. Jordan under

surgery Sunday night

an abscess in an incision

ing his first operatio-

Revolt in N.E. India reaches Tripura state

NEW DELHI, June 10 (R)—A spreading revolt in India's turbulent northeast has thrown into turmoil the tea state of Tripura where at least 80 people were killed at the weekend.

Tripura is the fourth northeastern state to be convulsed by unrest over the presence of settlers from neighbouring Assam, where nine months of agitation have claimed at least 130 lives.

In Tripura, more than 400 people were injured in clashes between tribals and immigrants, thousands of houses burned and 30,000 people made homeless, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. The violence in Tripura spilled over from neighbouring Assam, where nine months of agitation have claimed at least 130 lives.

The Tripura "Upajati Yuva Samiti," a youth group spearheading the movement, has revived an old demand to force out everyone who migrated to Tripura in 1947 from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), which almost surrounds the Indian state.

The inflow of Bengali-speaking migrants reduced the tribal population in Tripura to a minority. Immigrants now account for 70 per cent of a total population of more than 1.5 million. The Samiti says the dominance of the migrants threatens Tripura with ethnic, political and cultural extinction.

The state's 60-member assembly is controlled by the ruling Marxist Communist Party which draws much of its support from Bengali settlers. The Samiti won only four seats in the 1977 state elections.

Tribal unrest has also been fuelled by an "Amra Bengali" (We are Bengalis) movement demanding a greater Bengali state. "The problem in Tripura has been to safeguard the cultural identity and economic interests of its 400,000 tribal inhabitants. The task has by no means been easy in view of the chauvinistic 'Amra Bengali' movement," the Times of India said.

The growing grievances of Tripura's tribals have led to demands for independence from India.

Italy's ruling coalition wins vote of confidence

ROME, June 10 (Agencies)—Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga's centre-left coalition government won a vote of confidence today after the Communists suffered another setback in nationwide regional and municipal elections Sunday and Monday.

The three-month-old cabinet of Mr. Cossiga's Christian Democrats is backed by the Socialists and the tiny Republican Party. The Communists had called on the government to resign, charging that it had failed to deal with such

Italy taking every precaution for Venice summits

VENICE, Italy, June 10 (R)—Frogmen will guard the canals of Venice and even the gondolas will be kept at a distance when Western leaders meet here for two summit conferences this month.

Security and transport are the biggest problems in the lagoon city, which plays host to a meeting of European Common Market (EEC) leaders starting on Thursday and an economic conference of the seven major non-communist industrial states on June 22 and 23.

Left-wing Red Brigades urban guerrillas have threatened to disrupt the meetings. With 600 delegates attending the talks, including U.S. President Carter, Italian security officers are taking every precaution against guerrilla attacks.

Public transport will be limited around the San Giorgio island where the conferences are to take place. Gondolas will not be allowed to ply for trade near the island and motor boats with escorts will speed the delegations between their hotels and the conference centre.

But the precautions themselves have already triggered protests. The city's boatman are up in arms, demanding compensation for the ban on gondolas, they say will lose them a valuable trade from the delegates and nearly 2,500 journalists accredited to the meetings.

"We will wait and see. If our voices are ignored, Carter or no Carter, we will take action," one gondolier leader said. So far their pleas have fallen on deaf ears.

pressing issues as urban guerrillas and inflation.

Complete returns showed the Italian Communists, the largest Marxist party in the West, have not only failed to reverse their two-year-old losing streak, but suffered a net loss with their lowest share of the national vote since 1972.

They polled 31.5 per cent, down from 33.4 per cent in the 1975 regional elections and 31.8 per cent in the parliamentary election last year.

The Christian Democrats scored a 1.5 per cent gain over 1975 to reach 36.8 per cent, although the tally fell short of their 1979 total of 38.1 per cent. The Socialists, Italy's third-largest party, advanced to 12.7 per cent,

up from 12 per cent in 1975 and 9.9 per cent last year.

With the Republicans holding their own with three per cent, the combined strength of the government parties reached 52.5 per cent and prompted government circles to claim a fresh mandate for the continued centre-left rule for Italy.

The election was marked by the highest absenteeism and invalid votes in a postwar Italian balloting. Only 88.5 per cent of Italy's 43 million voters went to the polls, down from last year's turnout of 90.4 per cent, and six per cent of those who voted cast blank protest ballots.

Although the vote was for the renewal of 15 of Italy's 20 regional governments, 86 provincial gov-

ernments and 6,590 municipalities, it has generally been viewed as a test of confidence for Prime Minister Cossiga, who is facing a full parliamentary inquiry over his alleged involvement in helping a guerrilla suspect escape arrest.

Communist Senator Armando Cossutta said: "It appears that the country is shifting to the right."

But Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer said the result basically confirmed that of the 1975 elections and the Christian Democrats' bid to upset the balance of power the regions had failed.

Christian Democratic party secretary Flaminio Piccoli said: "Without doubt this result strengthens the government."

EEC summit 'almost certain' to be faced with new round of controversies

BRUSSELS, June 10 (R)—New controversies will almost certainly arise among European Common Market leaders this week despite hopes that the recent settlement of long-standing economic issues would boost unity.

The nine leaders meet in Venice on Thursday, six weeks after their last summit broke up in acrimony in Luxembourg over Britain's demands for a reduction in its EEC budget payments.

Foreign ministers agreed on a formula to end the crisis last month. But now other, albeit less damaging, points of contention could cloud the horizon.

With the Community seeking a larger role in world politics at a time of international crisis, the Nine are due to establish a common position on the Middle East, an issue which could cause conflict with Washington.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing last week also questioned the wisdom of enlarging the EEC to include Spain and Portugal until existing problems were solved. This angered several other Market members.

The EEC leaders will be meeting just ten days before a seven-nation economic summit in Venice including the United States and Japan.

EEC officials said they hoped to establish joint stands, particularly on energy, to put to the second summit.

On the Middle East, officials said the Common Market had wanted more involvement in the search for peace because it feared that the U.S. presidential election

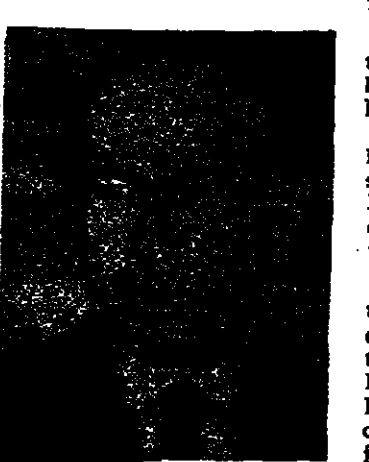
could cause a fall in momentum in the stalled Camp David process.

Originally, however, President Carter warned that the United States would use its U.N. veto if the Europeans did anything to cut across the Washington-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli talks.

The main question is the Palestinian issue. Resolution 242 treated the Palestinians only as a refugee problem and EEC sources said some countries wanted eventually to involve the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a full partner in any talks.

The possibility of such a move worried Israel which sent Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on a European tour.

EEC diplomatic sources said a firm opponent of any major Community initiative was the Netherlands, which has close ties with Israel.



President Giscard d'Estaing

They said the Common Market was now reluctant to go too far on the Middle East question and the summit was likely to issue "more of a statement of position rather than an initiative."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's statement should not be further enlarged for the moment has already prompted criticism from other EEC states.

It caused dismay in Spain and Portugal, whose fruit and vegetable producers will give the powerful French farm lobby stiff competition. Both are negotiating entry while Greece is due to join in January.

Belgian foreign ministry officials also touched on a sore point in France's current relations with its partners—consultation. "We would have preferred the French president to inform his partners in a more direct and complete fashion," they said.

It was the second time in less than a month that EEC members have been perplexed by unilateral French moves.

The first was in mid-May when President Giscard d'Estaing held summit talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev without first consulting other Western countries.

Some EEC diplomats have said they expect the bitterness generated by the British budget talks to linger into the Venice summit. In Luxembourg, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected one compromise after another and the foreign ministers' agreement rescued the Community from possibly its most serious crisis yet.

The 'heavy metals' threat

The bitter experience of Itai-itai disease in Japan and alkyl-mercury poisoning in Iraq has shown that "heavy metals" in the environment can have disastrous results for human health. Industry is increasing the concentrations of metals like copper, nickel and molybdenum in the environment. And little is known about the risks.

The intake of minute quantities of metals like copper or cobalt is essential to the health of humans. But sometimes the body cannot cope with even quite small increases in metal intake.

Some people now have to live and work in surroundings which expose them to potentially harmful doses of metals.

The United Nations Environment Programme's executive director, Dr. Mostafa Tolba, in the 1980 State of the Environment Report assesses the peril posed by metals to man and his surroundings.

Severe lead poisoning can damage the brain, pneumonia has been caused by breathing too much manganese, chromium and nickel are among several metals which have been associated with cancer.

The report restricts itself to the threat posed by the so-called "heavy" metals like tin and iron (metals with a specific gravity above 5.0). It excludes uranium, plutonium and "metalloids" like arsenic which are also "a cause for concern."

UNEP does not want to scare; rather it seeks to alert people to the potential hazards.

Contamination by heavy metals is patchy. Those most at risk are people who work in, or live near, what the report calls "the hot spots," such as areas near mines, smelting works and refineries.

Metals have long been recognised as an occupational hazard. Miners and workers in the smelting and refining industries are traditionally those most at risk.

Much of what scientists know today is based on observations of workers exposed to heavy doses. Breathing mercury vapor—80 per

cent of which is retained by the body—caused many cases of damage to the central nervous system among miners and workers in the felt hat industry in the previous century.

Although the threat from mercury and lead is well established, the list of potentially hazardous metals is growing as modern industry finds uses for exotic-sounding metals like molybdenum.

The chemical industry, for instance, uses many metals as catalysts. Tin is used as a stabiliser in plastics. In Armenia, molybdenum poisoning has been reported responsible for a gout-like disease.

Industry is also using metals in ever greater quantities. Cadmium is released when zinc, lead and copper ores are mined or smelted. Eighty years ago world production of cadmium stood at a few tens of tons, now it is around 15,000 tons.

Cadmium poisoning can cause kidney damage and affect bones. Serious cadmium contamination has been reported at Shipham in England where houses have been built on waste heaps of an abandoned mine.

Mercury, nickel, vanadium,

chromium, copper, cadmium and lead are all released when coal and oil are burnt. But it is the last two—cadmium and lead—which seem to be the exception to the hot-spot rule.

Every year almost half a million tons of lead go into the atmosphere—most coming from car exhausts. In a congested city centre the lead level can be 20 times higher than in the surrounding suburbs, and high concentrations have been found in the livers of sheep which have grazed near major roads. Lead in the air is dispersed by wind and deposited in the soil by rain.

Food is a major "pathway" for dangerous metals into man. Some crops, notably wheat and rice, can take up metals from contaminated soil.

In Japan, cadmium has been associated with Itai-itai (ouch-ouch) disease which causes the sufferer—as the name implies—severe pain.

Eating fish and shellfish caught in polluted water is another potential danger. There are also many haphazard ways in which metal can invade the body: tin from canned fruit juices, cobalt from beer, lead from old water pipes.

Danger-Metal at Work

Emission of some heavy metals may be reaching toxic level

METALS Industrialisation has rapidly increased the emission of metals into air, soil and water by:—

Burning of fossil fuels

Mining, smelting and refining

Chemical industries e.g. paint, plastics

DANGER
CADMIUM
MERCURY
TIN
LEAD
VANADIUM
CHROMIUM

Little is known about the effects of many metals whose environmental concentration has rapidly increased

MERCURY

IRAQ 1971-72

ALKYL MERCURY FUNGICIDE SPRAY

6,000 HOSPITALISED

500 DEAD

هكذا في الأصل